The Bombay Guardian.

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ST PAUL'S OUTIC BOMBAY BRANCH OFFIC

TO THE READERS OF THE "HOME NEWS."

AS some of the Bombay Readers of this Journal will not receive their usual Copies by the last Mail in consequence of its discontinuance through the channel of the *Telegraph & Courier*, the Proprietors of the *Home News*, to prevent any disappointment, beg to announce that all persons who have hitherto obtained the *Home News* through the *Telegraph & Courier* may receive gratuitous Copies of the number just arrived on application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co., Bombay, who will forward to the Proprietors the names of such Readers as may desire to CONTINUE THE PAPER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MADRAS PULPIT.

IT is proposed, with a view to meet the want of Sermons suited for the use of laymen conducting Divine Service at Out-stations, to publish a series of short and simple discourses, original or re-printed, adapted to the Congregations which usually assemble on such occasions.

An opening sermon by the Lord Bishop of Madras will be circulated with an early Number of the CHRISTIAN HERALD, to be followed by three others with consecutive issues.

This plan has been adopted with a view to ascertain what measure of support the undertaking is likely to meet with, and if sufficient encouragement be given, the weekly issue of a Sermon (or monthly issue of a Sermon for each Sunday in the ensuing month as may be found most expedient) will D. V. be continued.

A Subscription of Rupees 12 per annum paid in advance will entitle a Subscriber to a copy of the publication—which will be sent to him, if within the limits of the Madras Presidency, without charge for postage.

As it is purposed to send numbers to Stations where, though not subscribed for, it may be useful, it is hoped that those who take an interest in the undertaking will not confine their subscriptions to the cost of their own copies.

Other parties than those for whom the undertaking is primarely intended may be glad to take advantage of this opportunity to provide themselves with Sermons for private and family reading.

Names of intending subscribers to be sent to the Editor of the "MADRAS PULPIT," *Male Asylum Press*. It is requested that amount of intended subscription may be specified.

Spare numbers may, be had at the *Male Asylum Press* at 4 annas each or 12 rupees for an annual course complete.—*Madras Christian Herald, February* 23, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1852.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 16*th*, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen. was for many years a great sufferer from disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8*th*, 852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT BAFFLED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of bile to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities, He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14*th*, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of easles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupee each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box,

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings Calcutta: Mr. Cook, Dacca: Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr: F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiauah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Sangor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunnerabad" Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1fd. at 2s. 1½d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0 15-16th at 2s. 1d. For credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 as. 6
at sight, .. Rs. 99 as. 12
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 219 at 220

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	25 per ct. pm.	
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	90 per cent. prem.	
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do	15½ per cent. pm.	[Sales.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do	35 pr ct. pm.	
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do 1,000	22 pr ct. pm.	
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do 12,000	21,500.	
Colaba Press Com.	„		6,525.—sale.	
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do	7,400.	
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do 409	67 per ct. disct.	
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do	15 Rs. pm. each sh.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 09 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 110¼ at 111 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 111 at 111½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 110½ at 110¾ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 106¾ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 222 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 214	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16½.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 15.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 15.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 21 at 22.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at	6 months' sight..	2s.	0 1-1d. per Rupee.	
Do	3 do	do .. 2s.	0½d.	„
Do	2 do	do .. 2s.	0¾d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....	1s.	11½d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper..... 6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 7 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 4d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 4d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 4d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. do.
do at 1 day's do .....1s. 11 7/8 d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... 1s. 11 1/2 d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines.....Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions.....„ 1½ | Repetitions. do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' FUND FOR THE YEAR 1851-52.

In laying the Third Annual Report of the Pensioners' and Widows' Fund before the public, the Committee labour under considerable disadvantage from the sameness that must necessarily characterize its details. These comprise the list of subscriptions—the numbers of inmates received—their general behaviour—and other casualties.

Regarding the Pensioners and Widows the Committees' report must be of a mixed character; for while the majority have been generally well conducted and grateful for the assistance given them, there have not been wanting instances of bad conduct and drunkenness so repeated as to render the discharge of the offending parties necessary to the well-being of the Institution.

There have been two deaths and two births in the institution during the past year, and two marriages out of it. That it to say the parties marrying have gone to live with their husbands who are in respectable employ.

In the report of last year mention is made of the intention to purchase a piece of ground on which to erect a more suitable building than the present home, which has hitherto been rented at a sum averaging about 62 rupees per mensem. The Committee is happy to state that a piece of ground in every way desirable has lately been purchased at a cost, assessment included, of 1,038 rupees and a contract entered into for the building which is already commenced, and which it is hoped will be ready for inhabiting by next rains.

The cost of such a building, capable of giving accommodation to about 20 families and 20 single persons with outhouses &c. complete will be about Rs. 8,500. or with outhouses &c and outer railing about 10 000. For this as well as the purchase of the ground the Funds in the Treasurer's hands will suffice. But it must be borne in mind that there are many expences connected with keeping such a building in repair. Moreover many of the so called Pensioners are Pensioners not upon the Government but upon the Fund; being Widows of European Soldiers who had taken their discharge &c. and not entitled nor their families to any further pension. These are especial objects of charity, and in continuing a provision for them, and various requisites for the Institution with the salary of the Superintendent &c. additional funds will be required. Besides the regular inmates of the Home there are frequent applications in cases of extreme distress when the Committee cannot withhold their aid. These considerations and others which might be urged form an appeal to the public for a continuation of their subscriptions, which it is hoped will not be made in vain: the Committee cannot observe the failing off of the subscriptions during the past year without concern, and earnestly hope that the deficiency complained of will be more than made up by an increased subscription list for the present year

It is difficult to calculate the good that is done by institutions of this kind. There is much positive good done; first, in the way of relief followed up by visiting—addresses and prayers once a week, services which are generally appreciated by the inmates; and while avoiding unnecessary interference with their private affairs evil habits are noticed and friendly expostulations used which are always well received and generally attended to. Still it must not be disguised that there have been instances of drunkenness so repeated as to make expulsion requisite to the well-being of the Institution. In dealing with such disheartening cases the committee would keep in mind the charity that suffereth long and is kind, after the example of him who is kind to the unthankful and the evil. There must however be a limit to such forbearance,—and after repeated warnings with no signs of amendment, expulsion must necessarily follows.

This remark is intended to show that though influenced by every desire to benefit the objects of the Institution, care is taken that the liberality of the public is not abused.

SEPARATE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

With respect to this department it gives the Committee much pleasure to state that they can report favourably. Those who were left in this Institution at the end of last year are still there—two others who had left have at their earnest request been received back again, and have since evinced a great degree of contrition—and conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of Mrs. Richardson the Superintendent.

The Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the management of the present Superintendents, Sergeant and Mrs. Richardson, under whom the inmates have enjoyed many advantages for which they have expressed themselves thankful. The Institution is regularly visited by the Secretary and Mrs. Bentley, who have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which it is at present conducted. Still the want of visitors is much felt as an encouragement to the inmates to persevere in a right path.

The Committee beg to return thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have sent donations of clothes and blankets and work to both institutions, and beg for a continuation of their favours, especially work, as there are inmates of both institutions very desirous of obtaining it. It may here be mentioned that the prices for work done by the women are on scale somewhat below that of the Byculla School.

They also beg to acknowledge the gratuitous services of Dr. Yuill who has frequently most kindly attended the Female Department in case of sickness—also to Dr. Fogerty who has been very successfully treating one of the inmates of the Pensioners's Home for Elephantiasis who called upon him for medical aid.

The Committee beg to record their grateful sense of the valuable services of the Rev. R. Nesbit, of the Free Church of Scotland, who has regularly had Divine Service with the inmates of the Magdalene every Sunday morning, also of the members of the American Mission, who have usually taken Mr. Nesbit's place when he has been prevented from attending.

It will be satisfactory to the friends of this Institution to hear that since the close of the present year, two of the women have been provided with a free passage and outfit to Australia; one entirely through the liberality of John Warden, Esq, C. S, the other partly by M. Larken, Esq, C. S, partly by the funds of the institution. Also a third by a steady course of good conduct has, on the recommendation of the Secretary, been engaged by Captain Pollock of the Ship "*Nith*" to attend on his lady as nurse on her passage to Liverpool.

☞ The Secretary's spare time being much occupied in the affairs of these institutions—and the erection of the new buildings—he has felt obliged to give up the Treasurership which has been kindly undertaken by Lieutenant Ormesley, Paymaster of Pensioners, whose office is in the Town Hall, and to whom all subscriptions should be paid.

☞ The Committee in conclusion beg to record its sense of the valuable services of Mrs. Bentley for the kind interest evinced by her on all occasions in furthering the objects of the charity.

N. B.—Any Ladies desirous of giving work to the Separate Female establishment, are requested to send the same to Mrs. Richardson the Matron No. 74 Girgaum Back Road, with instructions, and it will be carefully attended to.

Postscript—When it was stated in the Report that there were Funds sufficient in the Secretary's hands to meet the cost of the erection of the new pensioners' home it was not taken into account that the Balance in hand comprises a donation of Rs 5,000 from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the interest of which only is available—this together with the expences for the present year converts the surplus into a deficiency, which it is earnestly hoped a liberal subscription list will make up for; otherwise many destitute Widows and Children, on whose account this Institution was principally set on foot will come short of that aid that the Institution has hitherto afforded them.

MADRAS.

THE BAPTISM OF 8 NATIVE CONVERTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON Sunday last, a large audience, composed of Europeans, East Indians, and Natives, met together in the Hall of the Institution on the Esplanade, to witness the solemn ordinance of baptism administered to no less than eight individuals in connection with the Free Church Mission. Notwithstanding the fury of the storm which was raging at the time, several Europeans, old friends of the Mission, were present to rejoice with the Missionaries in their joy, as they had often sympathised with them in their grief. We were particularly cheered by witnessing the large crowd of intelligent Native youths, who in the face of driving wind and rain came from Royapooram, Triplicane and Madras, and sat deeply interested spectators of the solemn ceremony. In the case of many of these young men, we believe, the period of study has extended to ten or twelve years, and of course, they must have been perfectly able to understand and appreciate both the Sermon and the other parts of the Services.

The Rev. P. Rajahgopaul began by giving out a hymn to be sung by the congregation, and after engaging in prayer, he read the 33d chapter of Isaiah. The Rev. John Anderson then preached a powerful practical discourse from the text, "He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied." The discourse was made to bear directly on the more immediate service of the evening, and it was shown that this ancient prediction was that very evening receiving a glorious fulfilment. In these souls rescued from the grasp of a degrading heathenism in the Native Church assembling in this place with its Native ministers, as well as in those Christians who have come here from the far distant West, has the Redeemer seen of the travail of his soul and is satisfied.

From what Mr. Anderson said before he administered the sacred ordinance, we learned that of the *eight* about to be baptized *six* were from the schools in connection with the Mission, one a respectable man somewhat advanced in life, and the other the infant son of one of the converts who himself, about *six* years ago, was admitted to the Church by baptism. He is now married to one of the Convert girls from Mr. Anderson's boarding school. The case of the eldest of these Converts appears to be one of remarkable interest. Robert Souboomenen is now about 43 years of age, and till lately was employed as a Vakeel, or pleader, in the native Courts on the Malayalim side of India. About six months ago, prompted by a strong desire, he gave up his employment, and set out on a pilgrimage to Benares. Being a relative of Mr. John Tachoomenen, one of the Converts belonging to the Mission, he paid him a visit on his way to the sacred city. After repeated and earnest entreaty, he was at last induced to attend the Tamil preaching. From the first he was arrested and deeply moved, and as he perused the word of God, which was immediately put into his hand, his mind became greatly enlarged and his soul quickened. Since he has gone steadily forward, and appears now to be a simple and sincere believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. Of the three young men from the schools, the eldest Bamasaroyen belongs to the Moodelly caste, and is about 25 years of age The next Tennerungum is of the Chantani caste and is 22 years of age, while the youngest, Appasawmy, is now 19, and belongs to the Chitty caste. Of the three females baptized, one is from the boarding school and the other two from the caste girls' day school in connection with the Mission under the able superintendence of Mr. Joseph Huffton, who was chiefly instrumental in giving them their first impressions. They have all now come to years of maturity, and since they made up their minds to renounce all and cast in their lot with the Christians, they have manifested a disposition encouraging to those who have their welfare at heart, and honoring to the power of the gospel of Christ.

This forms a large and interesting addition to the Native Church which in such numbers we saw assembled that evening. The ratio of increase should now be greatly augmented, having established in the midst of them all the appliances and ordinances of a regular Christian congregation. As yet but the first fruits of India have been gathered to the Lord, but by the exertions of this and similar Missions, we may hope to see the gathering in of the full harvest.—*Athenæum, March* 29.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized by eGangotri and Sarayu Trust. Funding by MoE-IKS
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 8 o'clock p. m : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

EIGHT Baptisms in connection with the Free Church at Madras have lately taken place, the account of which we have taken from the *Athenæum.*

SOME Christians in Madras have set about the publication of a periodical called "The Madras Pulpit," consisting of sermons, one being issued every week. The object is to supply the stations in that Presidency where there are no clergymen, with suitable sermons. We acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the first numbers of that periodical. They are on the following texts:

"Behold now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

"Behold the man."

"1 Peter 1, 3 and 4."

"Christ—Lord both of the dead and living."

"He stretched forth his hand toward his disciples and said, Behold my mother and my brethren."

The first and last are by the Bishop of Madras. The movement seems to us an excellent one, and we hope that many will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, in advance. Names to be sent to the Editor of the Madras Pulpit, Male Asylum Press, Madras.

We beg also to direct particular attention to an advertisement in our columns which the following letter and extract will explain:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN HERALD.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Allow me to bring to notice, through the *Herald*, a want which is very generally felt at small up-country stations, where the duty of conducting Divine Service falls on a layman; and I think God it is an increasing want, for now disobedience to the command to keep holy the Sabbath, not neglecting the assembling together for worship, is the exception, not the rule, as it was so few years back.

"The want I allude to, is that of sound practical sermons, with life enough in them to rouse the energy of the reader, and so keep awake the attention of his hearers. They should not be too long, from 20 to 25 minutes is long enough for a non-professional. Sermons written for an English congregation, have often allusions that fall unmarked on those who have never left this country; and there are points of interest, which might well be noticed, in India, that would be unintelligible at home.

"To supply a book of Sermons would not be a very difficult matter. I feel sure our dear respected Bishop would gladly join in such a labour of love, and contribute some of his heart-stirring discourses, and were other clergymen to contribute three or four sermons each, there would be room for a good selection, and the work might be published by subscription.

"Do dear sir, stir up the Clergy of the presidency to think of those of their Church at out posts, where a Minister is seen but once a year. If you think this plan worth a trial, call for contributions *and Subscribers*—at all events you may assist us, by mentioning in your paper the names of some suitable Ministers, whose published sersoms are suitable to our wants, and likely, with God's blessing, to be profitable.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your faithfully,

"————"

"We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a letter, which appears in our columns this day. The subject is most important, and the want expressed by our Correspondent has been experienced by many. Indeed there is not a more encouraging indication of the improved tone of society in India, than the fact that the Sabbath, which a few years ago was notoriously disregarded at out-stations, or only recognized as being a day free from parades and the usual routine of duty, is now almost universally observed as a day set apart for the worship of God. We believe that there is scarcely a station in this Presidency, where the Residents entirely forsake the assembling of themselves together, but however small may be the station, and though it may be without the privilege of an appointed ministry, yet two or three at least, meet for prayer and praise and instruction in the Holy Scriptures. Our up-country friends will agree with us that it is highly desirable to possess a selection of sermons for the use of laymen officiating in the absence of a clergyman, containing only *Truth*, and that in its most simple and pointed forms. They should certainly not exceed in length the time specified by our Correspondent. Our Divinity library supplies several volumes of sermons of this character, a few of which we append below, in the hope that our recommendation may assist the lay reader in selecting.

"We are sure the Bishop would be happy to perform his part towards furnishing sermons, according to the suggestion of our Correspondent, for preparing a volume applicable to an Indian congregation.

"* Practical Sermons. and Sermons at Clapham by the Revd. C. Bradley.

Revd	Cooper's	Sermons,	7 vols.
„	J. Tucker's	do.	2 vols.
„	Jowett's	do.	1 vol.
„	J. Natt's	do.	1 vol.
„	* Blunt's	do.	

* Bishop of Calcutta's Indian discourses, 1 vol. Sermons adapted to country congregations by the Revd. G. B. Blomfield."—*Madras Christian Herald, Jan* 26.

* Some of these Sermons it would be desirable to abridge.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.—All our readers who interest themselves in political matters must, long ere these lines are put into their hands, have made themselves master of the leading items of intelligence, brought out to us by last mail. An announcement contained in the *Bombay Times* of the 8th instant, that war between Turkey and Russia had commenced, would, if true, far outweigh all the other news in importance. There was nothing, however, in the antecedents to lead any one to anticipate such an event, and the announcement is most likely unfounded. The Montenegro affair had been to all appearance settled, and the would-be Christian Bishop left at liberty to rob, and plunder his Mahomedan neighbours, to his hearts' content, through the active interference of Austria. Still the day seems by no means distant when the Turkish Empire must fall to pieces, and Russia occupy Constantinople, Austria the Danubian Provinces, France put in her claim for the Holy Land, and England for Egypt. When that crisis occurs, Italy may again in league with Hungary, attempt also to tear to pieces another Empire. A free Government, however, implies a virtuous population, and it may be doubted whether the subjects of any of the old European Monarchies have public spirit and self-denial enough, to enable them to encounter the trials and privations, which they would have to endure in a new struggle for liberty. An attempted insurrection in Hungary has been nipped in the bud, in the same way that the Milan *emeute* was put down. The commandant of the fortress at Comorn was to have liberated his prisoners, and put himself at the head of the insurrection, but was seized and put in fetters himself. A correspondence has been going on between foreign states and England, about the political refugees, whom they maintain form their plots in Great Britain, and then pass over to the Continent to execute them. The subject was brought before Parliament, and though it was denied by Lord Palmerston that any demand for their extratradition had been made, and that though made would be complied with, all parties seemed to agree that to plot against foreign governments was criminal, and that if convicted of such an offence, the parties could be legally punished. The Lord Chancellor maintained that the place where these plots were hatched was not England, but Switzerland. The business of voting the estimates in the British Parliament was rapidly progressing. The subject of Maynooth had been debated, and that establishment saved by a narrow majority. By a still less majority the Bill to allow Jews to sit in Parliament was carried in the Commons. The French boast they are half a century before England in this point of liberalism, although the privilege of sitting in the Lunar Parliament be about equally valuable with a seat in the French Senate or Assembly.

All is doubtful yet about the India-bill. Lord John Russel still speaks as if the subject was to be proceeded with this session, and as a matter of course, the new charter be only a new edition of the old *corrected and improved.* The *London Times*, however, has thrown its influence into the scale of deliberation and delay. Yet the *Spectator* says, delay now is no better than if a merchant, who has a bill due at a certain date were to say he was not ready to pay it. The subject should have been discussed before hand, and all things now ready for legislation. Thus the parties who have the destinies of India in their hands, first put off enquiry, then endeavour to nullify it, and lastly, legislate as if no enquiry had been made. But for British residents in India too, the natives would remain passive, and their knowledge of political science is so imperfect, that they actually do not know what is for their advantage. The centralizing system, which is so convenient for England, and which would in appearance save so much money by dispensing with counsellors and other officials, is certainly not what liberal Hindoos should aim at. Instead of having to apply to the Governor-General or Court of Directors about every paltry local improvement, what they should seek is to have municipal institutions quite independent of the General Government, and the power of taxing themselves for all that refers to the police. The English Government should have nothing left, but general, political, and military affairs, and for these one grand central Governor and Council, with deputies from the several provinces would suffice, but to advise such a scheme at first, and before the other is gained would only be to bind themselves more firmly to the wheels of the great state chariot. No, let local Governors and Counsellors be retained, but give them something more to do, and make them responsible for the doing of it well, let their deliberations be open that they may receive the credit they frequently deserve, and escape the censures too often unjustly heaped upon them. And if for the sum at present expended we might have a still more numerous, and more effective council, let us have it, and not encrease the power of one man till it become irresistible, if it happen to take, as it possibly may, a wrong direction. Every body knows that a good and wise despotism produces the greatest present advantage to a state, but this is far more than compensated by the evils of the system, when it falls into bad hands. It was by municipal institutions that a degree of liberty was maintained in the Roman Empire under the despotism of the Emperors, by these liberty established its influence in Germany and England in the middle ages, and it is by the local State Governments that American liberty is maintained and cherished. By centralization France is rendered incapable of freedom. The conqueror of Paris has all France at his feet, and may then say, *L'etat! c'est moi.* We want the local Governments to have more power, and more responsibility, and to have an Indian as well as an English element.

The religious state of the European Continent is a subject which has frequently

come under our notice. There is a great struggle going on between light and darkness. The knowledge of the Gospel and true Protestantism has of late years made great advances in Belgium, France, and Italy. On the other hand. Romanism has made most strenuous efforts in England and the North of Germany. All things seem to protend a great approaching stuggle for which the Christian should gird up the loins of his mind, be sober and hope to the end. Some particulars from *Evangelical Christendom* will be found among our English Extracts, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers. The report of a visit made by the chaplain of the Prussian legation to the Madiais will be found full of interest. The papers mentioned above require few comments of ours, and we leave them to our reader's reflexions in connection with remarks made in a another column.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—One of the most interesting points in the religious intelligence received from home by last mail is the debate in the House of Commons on the Maynooth grant. The result has been such as greatly to encourage the opponents of Popish endowment. The majority in favour of the continuance of the grant was 192 to 162,—and even that small excess was swelled by a body of strong Anti-State-Church men, who are wholly opposed to all public endowments for religious purposes, but who refuse to commence the process of excision with Maynooth. Evidently the feeling against Maynooth and Popery is gaining strength, even in high political quarters. While two of the most influential Cabinet Ministers (Russel and Palmerston) have expressed their detestation of Popish intolerance, the cause of Maynooth has not been supported by one conspicuous Minister or Statesman. The country now seems fairly arousing itself on this great question. The "Protestant Alliance" works powerfully and incessantly to diffuse information in regard to Maynooth. The old peace-at-any-price men who long supported the endowment, fail to see the happy results they had predicted,—Popery has of late too clearly revealed itself as the unalterable foe of freedom and progress, to allow the repetition of the stale argument that the tiger had lost his claws, or at all events was now minded to use them discreetly. Even the *Times* now says:—"We very much doubt whether in England, or indeed in any free Protestant country, a true Papist can be a good subject." Had such a sentence been uttered ten years ago in Exeter Hall, how would the thunder have reverberated from Printing House Square, in denunciation of the calumny! Such changes point to others that are coming.

One of the saddest revelations of irreligion at home has recently been made in connexion with the question of Sabbath observance. Under the guidance of Horace Mayhew immense exertions have been made to get up an Anti-Sabbath-observance demonstration: and at a recent meeting in London, it was computed that nearly 2,000 delegates attended who were connected with the working classes. Mr. Mayhew himself spoke like a man who thoroughly believed in Revelation; but many who followed him expressed themselves in very different terms. The appalling fact has come out that there are localities in the metropolis, where not more than one workman in fifty attends any place of worship. Here is something far more alarming than either actual Papal aggression or possible French invasion. Christians must be up and doing. The metropolis still increases in an incredibly swift ratio; and hitherto the means of grace have lagged far in the distance. One of the noblest of the efforts to reclaim these dense Heathen masses is the London City Mission; and recent manifestation will greatly quicken the zeal of its supporters. We rejoice to see our friends in Scotland are awake and active. Glasgow, like London, is rapidly increasing in population; and the evils which so deeply stirred the spirit of Chalmers some thirty-five years ago, have greatly increased. We see, however, that the Church is now earnestly putting forth efforts to evangelize the dense Popery and Heathenism of the neglected districts. In particular the Free Church has what she calls the Chalmers Endowment scheme. She proposes to raise the sum of £30,000, and found twenty new places of worship; and the scheme is hopefully advancing. The energy with which the plan is carried on hardly allows us to doubt of its success; and if the Established Church and the Secession act with a corresponding measure of zeal, Glasgow, according to her original motto, will yet "flourish by the preaching of the Word."

With regard to the Continent of Europe, we refer our readers to some interesting extracts among our Selections. The Government of Tuscany, imitating that of Naples, has shut up all Protestant Schools against the admission of Roman Catholic children. The step is vastly unpopular, as the best schools in the country are thus *tabooed*. The work of enlightenment, however, goes on in Italy. The Rev. Mr. Hanna, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Florence, writes that "all the efforts of the priests have not been able to prevent the circulation of God's work: and a late effort to revive the decaying Romanism of the Tuscan capital by a great festival of the Madonna, turned out a decided failure." We are also informed on the best authority that in Tuscany there may safely be reckoned at least *one thousand* who have become the subjects of a saving change of heart, and who would suffer rather than deny their Lord. In Rome itself there is a demand for the Scriptures, although the possession of them is eminently perilous: and in nearly every city of the "States of the Church" there is an increasing detestation of the Papal government. A terrible outbreak is prevented only by the presence of the French army.

We see an interesting fact stated regarding Sweden. A pious minister in that country thus writes to a friend in Scotland:—"The English language begins to be studied in our country with new vigour. We seek to impress upon the nation that we have unspeakably more to learn from writings in the English language than from both German and French literature, which hitherto have obtained precedence in our land." Another writes to the same effect:—"Men in Sweden now begin to turn their attention to England; and I believe most surely that as hitherto we have looked to the Germans and learned from them to talk widely and broadly about every thing, so now, we shall from England and Scotland learn that God's kingdom does not stand in word but in power." We do not know that there need be made any offensive comparison between Britain and Germany; but if Sweden has its eye directed to the active development of religious life in the former we shall rejoice. There is much need of *action* in Sweden; life seems to stagnate there—religious life most of all.

THE following extracts are from the Journal of Mr. Preston, Missionary in the Gaboon territory, Western Africa:—

March 26. *Visit to Pangwe Towns.*—Last night I made the necessary preparations for going to Jiduma's town, and spoke to my Mpongwe friend, Ongau, to accompany me; but this morning I found the Bakeles and Shikanis very averse to his going, lest he should make the acquaintance of the Pangwes, and open the way for a trade with them. But not a word was said against my going.

I found that Jiduma's town had been moved farther up the Nkama and across the river, since it was visited by Mr. Walker three years ago. There are two other towns near it; and the three contain at least a thousand people. 'Mboma, visited by Mr. Walker and myself the 1st of February last, is six or eight miles distant by water, on a branch of the Nkama, but by land it is within the hearing of a musket's report.

Jiduma's town is about twenty miles from Nengenenge. At this point the Nkama is about half the size of the Muskingum at Marietta, and the mangrove has almost entirely disappeared. The country is rolling, and the soil is not very rich. Three or four miles distant are hills several hundred feet high: and still farther up the river, not accessible by water, are the mountains, seen in a clear day from the mouth of the Big Orombo, more than eighty miles distant. This is one of the best places I have seen any where in heathen Africa for a missionary station.

I spent several hours in these three towns, and in some measure satisfied their eyes: so that when I again visit them, I shall have a better chance of being heard. I found no difficulty in addressing the men through the Bakele, and a few of those who were immediately around me, understood well. They are cannibals of the worst sort, if we may believe the testimony of the Bakeles.

As yet they wear but little European cloth; but all, even the children, wear cloth made of the bark of a tree. They smear their bodies with palm oil and powdered red wood, but the native color of most of them is not much darker than oak-tanned leather. They work very neatly in iron of their own smelting, and in brass obtained from traders. Their houses are built continuously along a single street, which is wide, and kept very clean. In the middle of this street are built two or three houses for discussing all matters of business. Here the white man is received, and here he will always be sure to find a crowd. In one of these towns I saw the skull of an enemy, partly buried, at the west end of one of these palaver houses. His body had been eaten. They gave me plantains, a fowl, and two short daggers as presents, and I left them with strong assurances of future friendship.

April 20.—I have just returned from a Pangwe town, which was visited by Messrs. Wilson and Best just before our arrival in Africa. When they reached the king fled and hid himself, lest he should die in two days, as he believed, if he saw a white man. When I went I heard that he was absent at a neighbouring village, but I soon learned that he was hid in the town. I sent several messages to him, assuring him that I had come to be his friend, and that other Pangwe kings did not refuse to see me; and I asked what I should do with the present I had brought for him. He still refused to see me. I then left the palaver house, going in the direction of the landing. He went to the palaver house, where I suppose he caught a glimpse of me: and his curiosity to see me, or the fear of losing his present, overcame his fear of dying. He sent for me to come back; and thus, I hope the charm is broken.

[Mr. Preston preached on the 25th of April to an audience composed of persons from five tribes, namely, the Corisco, Mpongwe, Bakele, Shikani, and Pangwe. "All understood my Bakele quite well," he says, "except Jiduma. His son understood all that I said."]

June 15. *Excursion up the Bakwe.*—Yesterday I attempted the ascent of the Bakwe. There was just enough of difficulty in it to make it exciting. No white man had ever been up to the Pangwe country. Some of the Bakele towns near the mouth had been visited by Mr. Walker; and Governor Beecroft went up some fifteen miles in a steamer, ten years ago. At the present time there is a war between a town up the Bakwe, and another on the Nkama. Mpongwes and Bakeles had been stopped three days before; and two days before a friend of mine had, without my knowledge, asked permission for me to go up, and had been denied.

On my way I stopped at Abutyi's town, and heard enough to fill my oarsmen with the fear of being shot, or at least of being seized as prisoners of war. I then determined to go to the king who is waging the war, run the risk of his taking my men, and ask him to go with me up the Bakwe. Hereupon there was almost a mutiny in my boat. I found the king as friendly as usual, and taking it for granted that there could be no objections to my going where I chose, and without at all referring to his having refused to let me go, I told him I had stopped to take him along with me. He said he could not go himself, but he called his son without any hesitation, and told him to go with me. In two and a half hours I was as far up as I wanted to go in one day, and in a large Bakele town. I did not, however, get thus far without being hailed, and strictly questioned as to my destination and object. Some wished to accompany me, but none opposed my going. I found the king where I stopped ready to start for the Pangwe towns; but at my request he delayed

his journey, and promised to accompany me early the next morning. Here also I found a Pangwe, by whom I sent word that I was coming to see his king.

We started about six o'clock. For about six miles we kept the Bakwe, which thus far had had a south-easterly course. Here it forks, and being about fifteen yards wide, bends to the south. We turned to the east into a stream which rapidly narrowed as we ascended: and the last part of the way the boat could scarcely pass along, for the narrowness of the creek and the thickness of the overhanging branches. In three quarters of an hour we were at the Pangwe landing.

There are three large and two small towns within calling distance of each other: and they had got up a reception worthy of us, if numbers and noise are to be taken into the account. As we entered the town, a narrow passage was cleared for me through the dark dense throng that filled the street. We passed on to the palaver-house; but I had not entered it before it was filled to suffocation. I hastily saluted the king, and forced my way out of doors. Here my Bakele friend and Pangwe king tried in vain to still the boisterous throng. At times I would think I had gained my point, and would begin to speak: but at the sound of my voice their noise would burst forth all the louder for having been pent up half a minute. I took off my hat, and at the sight of my hair, their shouting, leaping, and stamping knew no bounds. Most happy was he who could get near enough to give it a pull. After spending nearly three hours in seeing their towns, and being seen myself, I left them, because the tide was leaving me.

This place is perhaps thirty miles from Nengenenge. The Bakwe runs south some fifteen or twenty miles further. Bakeles are found there, but no Pangwes. No hills or mountains are visible from these Pangwe towns. The mountains which bear north of east from Nengenenge are to be reached by the Nkama, and that must be our line of operations; for though these Pangwes are abundant for a station, and their rolling country and sandy soil may be as healthy as any this side of the mountains, the twelve intervening Bakele towns cannot be passed without a station among them.

17*th*. *Excursion up the Nkama.*—I went this afternoon to Dijuma's town, where I arrived at sunset. Nearly a hundred people gathered on a minute's warning, and met me at the landing and almost as many stood at the entrance of the town to receive us. After dinner, which I brought with me ready cooked, the people were called. No house would hold them; so they assembled in the street in front of my quarters, while I sat under a sort of piazza, and addressed them. A single torch threw a dim light on those nearest to me, as they occupied every possible position, from standing upright to lying full length on the ground; but far away in the darkness others were scarcely within the sound of my voice. Much of our conversation took the form of question and answer. But as often as their curiosity was partially satisfied in reference to our country, productions, customs, &c., I tried to tell them the story of the cross. At nine o'clock I sent them away, and retired to spend my first night amid cannibals. The town was very quiet; and if this may be taken as a specimen, I should prefer theirs to a Mpongwe or Bakele village.

18*th*.—At six o'clock this morning I continued my journey up the Nkama, accompanied by two of Jiduma's sons. Above Jiduma's the river rises and falls with the tide, but there is no upward current. In half an hour we left the mangroves behind; and in an hour we had reached the hills. The river became narrower, and the current stronger. I do not know when I have beheld more beautiful scenery than was now presented. The river wound along at the base of hills, on each side five or six hundred feet high, and very steep. They were clad to their summits with gigantic trees, festooned with vines which were laden with flowers and fruit. Here gambolled and chattered monkeys of various colors and sizes; and here sang birds of gayest plumage. Now we passed along where a land-slide, occasioned by the heavy rains, has left piles on piles of naked rocks, and nearly choked the river with fallen trees. Now the rocks covered with strange lichens, rose perpendicularly from the water's edge, from twenty to fifty feet. Here a small stream, a mountain torrent in the wet season, came tumbling over the rocks, forming a beautiful cascade. There the mouth of a cavern yawned, which I could not explore for want of a light.

In an hour and a half we had passed through this range of hills, which stretches across the country from north-west to south-east, and emerged into a level region, elevated but a little above the water, and in the wet season overflowed in many places. Through this country groaning with rank vegetation, and sparsely covered with trees, roam various wild animals. We found the tracks of hogs, cattle, deer; and in one place we saw where a troop of five elephants had crossed the river. In half an hour from the mountains we passed a branch nearly equal in size to the Nkama, as it comes in from the north. In half an hour more the river forks again. The north branch, coming from a range of hills seen in that direction, is called Mbanyi, and is about ten yards wide. From this point the Nkama, whose direction thus far has been north-east, bends to the south-east. I ascended it two hours from the Mbanyi, when we came to three small Pangwe towns. Here my voyage terminated. The river, about fifteen yards wide, and with a very rapid current, keeps on towards the south-east, and heads in the hills of the same range through which I passed in ascending it. The time occupied in the ascent was five and a half hours from Jiduma's, or about twenty miles, making the whole distance from its junction with the Bakwe forty miles.

The country up the Nkama is not so populous as we had anticipated, from the reports of the Bakeles, nor does this river afford the facilities for reaching the mountainous interior we hoped to find. The hills through which it passes, are no doubt more healthy than the plains We found it so cold among them that my attendants shivered, and I was constrained to button my woollen coat up to my chin. But, alas, there are no people there! The mountains are still north-east of the range of hills above described, and are to be reached by a land journey of two or three days from Nkama, above the three Pangwe towns which I visited.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

GERMANY.

POPISH MISSIONS AND POPISH INTOLERANCE.

Shores of the Baltic, February, 1853,

The January number of *Gelzer's Protestant Monthly Magazine* presents to its readers a highly interesting document, headed, "A Voice of Warning to a Royal Proselyte."

The document itself, which was some short time since discovered in the public library of Geneva, is a missive, addressed by the venerable Theodore Beza to Henri Quatre, warning him against his reported secession to Rome; and Gelzer published it in a faithful German translation, on the ground of its being "equally called for in our days, in which, quite as much as then, a strong disposition is evinced to degrade religious belief" (or more properly, profession!)" into an instrument of political expedience."

There can be little doubt as to which of the German potentates this warning is designed for; and, every day, new facts testify to its imperative necessity,—not so much on account of any fresh symptoms of a Romeward tendency in the king of Prussia personally, (who seems, for the time being at least, convinced of the unchanged and unchangeable aim at *ascendancy* in the Romish propaganda,) but rather on the ground of the palpable strong position already secured in Germany by various monastic orders, whose celerity of growth emulates Jonah's gourd, and the increasing boldness with which Papal intolerance lifts her iron front even in Protestant countries; of both which the following facts afford startling evidence.

First, regarding the appalling suddenness with which the apparently "dry bones" of monachism have, under the warming breath of political intrigue and infidel latitudinarianism—both of them mere puppets in the hands of the Roman propaganda—started into vigorous life, "an exceeding great army!"

The Protestant *Inner Mission*, zealous and persevering as it is, has little chance, humanly speaking, of being able to cope with the countless *ecclesio militans*—either imported from abroad or enlisted at home—which are now diligently pursuing their appointed service to effect the Romanising of Protestant Germany. A mere enumeration of the different *corps d'armèe*, which have already taken the field at Rome's behest, may suffice to awaken the most torpid Protestant to a sense of the necessity for counteraction.

To begin with the Jesuit Mission. Its public meetings have been held recently at Ehrenbreitenstein on the Rhine, at Telgi in Westphalia, St. Pölten in Austria, Weil in Wirtemberg, and at Seligenstadt in Hesse Darmstadt.

In illustration of their mode of conducting such missions, (which being ambulatory, admit of the execution of a vast deal of work by a comparatively small *personnel*,) the following details of that held in the last week of January at Ehrenbreitenstein, may serve as a sample.

Three peculiarly eloquent preachers had been selected for this important station, one of which daily occupied the pulpit, while the other two were engaged in the confessional; and their ministrations attracted, from far and near, congregations so vast that, the church being quite unable to contain them, the eager crowd not only filled the churchyard, but the roofs of the adjoining houses.

One peculiar charm of Jesuit preaching seems to be their habitude of addressing their discourses successively to distinct classes of hearers. Thus, youths and maidens, heads of families, the rich, the poor, the sick, the healthy, the sorrowful, and the joyful, find themselves specifically warned, admonished, encouraged, and comforted, as the case may be. Increasing auditories bore witness to the increasing interest excited by these addresses; but all was surpassed by the eighth and greatest day of the mission, viz, the 31st of January, when the mission cross was carried about, and finally planted, escorted by a procession of above 6,000 persons!

This ceremony over, a sermon was preached, of which, however, scarce a fourth part of the dense and eagerly listening multitude could catch a syllable; but they could probably all *see* the ghostly orator, and fancy would do the rest!

But, though first in honour as in success, the Jesuits are by no means alone in the field. Missions are likewise held by their congeners, the Redemptorists, at Dieblich, on the Rhine; at Kamburg and Willmar in Nassau; at Echterach near Luxembourg, not to mention their restored activity in Vienna.

Capuchin frairs are again to be seen in the Rhenish provinces, at Altenberg, and Millingen, while the Franciscans have called a Roman Catholic Inner Mission into existence in Silesia, Westphalia, and Bavaria; and in almost every district of middle and southern Germany, the pulpit and confessional are zealously occupied by a motley succession of Capuchin, Franciscan, Ligorian, Redemptorist, Lazarist, and Jesuit orators. Their public and private exertions are powerfully sustained by various societies, such as the St. Vincentius, the Borrowmens, the Childhood of Jesus, the Rosary, the Catholic Journeymen Societies, as well as by the kindred institutions of the Sisters of Education and of Mercy, and the recently established or revived convents, whose resuscitation is no equivocal sign of our times.

If the persual of this formidable array of well-organised Papal forces suggests just alarm to every reflecting Protestant, the following instance of Popish intolerance may well excite his indignation. The statement, which appeared in the *Oder News*, is as follows:—"A Roman Catholic inhabitant of Zedlitz. (not far from Namslau in Silesia,) aged sixty-two, and who had lived during the last thirty-two years in matrimonial contentment with a Protestant wife, was a short time ago taken dangerously ill. and sent for his priest to administer to him the consolatory rites of his church. But the meek minister of Christ refused to the apparently dying man both absolution and the sacrament, unless he would either send away his wife, or separate himself from her, by removing to his relations.

As the sick man hesitated to comply with this heartless demand, the priest took his departure, saying he would return in a few days, and *in event of finding his requisition had been complied with*, would *perhaps* dispense the longed for rites to the submissive penitent; but, if disobedient, there remained nought for him but to pass unshriven into eternity, and of course, according to Popish ideas, into hopeless perdition!

Would a Romish priest have ventured to propound such an alternative *openly*, in the Prussian dominions, during the reign of Frederic William III.? We trow not! But men and measures have mightily changed since then!—*Evangelical Christendom.*

TUSCANY.

REPORT BY THE REV. M. COLOMBE, CHAPLAIN TO THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY AT FLORENCE, OF HIS VISIT TO FRANCESCO AND ROSA MADIAI.

December 31, 1852.

Monsieur le Commandeur,—I have to give you an account of two visits that I have paid, on the 24th and 28th, to the Madiai, the one at Volterra, the other at Lucca. I have still to thank you. It is to you I am indebted for being able to carry some consolation to two persons who suffer for their faith, and who endure the trial with that patience, resignation, and mildness, which Christianity alone can produce. It is well worth while to go and witness such a spectacle under the bolts of a prison. In this age of scepticism, in the midst of the practical materialism which surrounds us, it is sweet and salutary to the soul to see conscience in conflict with the interests of the present life, and successful in the struggle.

I will try to represent faithfully my impression, and to show you things just as I saw them. And first I hasten to tell you, that I was received in the penitentiaries of Volterra and Lucca, not only with the respect due to the chaplain of His Majesty's legation, but also with real kindness. I found in the governors of the two establishments men who appeared to me to understand the importance and difficulty of their task, which they filled in a philantropic or rather in a Christian spirit. As far as I could judge, from a superficial observation, these two penitentiaries appear able to bear a comparison with similar establishments in Germany, England, or Switzerland. I was struck by the silence, the order and neatness that reign in the parts that I visited. The cell of the Francesco at Volterra looks towards the south, and although the only light enters through a window high up, it is light and also clean. Although

that day, the 24th, the weather was cold, the cell did not appear to me to be so. The regulations of the penitentiary are such as not to put any obstacle in the way of the friends of Francesco Madiai furnishing him with clothes to preserve him from cold. The food given him is of a good quality, and suitable to his state of health, It is true, he is at the infirmary, treated like a patient, and not like a prisoner. The doctor who attends him appears to take a real interest in him. In hearing him address his patient in accents of affection and benevolence, no one would imagine that he was speaking to a convict.

Rosa Madiai has through the doctor's orders been excused from the regulation prison food. She is not constrained, like her companions in misfortune, to fast all the week, and only on Sunday to have a little meat, or wine; her friends are allowed to visit her four times a month, whilst her husband only sees Mr. C. once in the same space of time. The two prisoners are allowed, from time to time, some delicate food.

It is true, that the cell of Rosa Madiai is similar to those of all the other prisoners; it is dark and damp, to such a degree, that the things in it are covered with mould; but that is not the fault of the authorities; they have not wished to add to the severity of her punishment; this damp is probably owing to the building being still new. Rosa Madiai could change her cell, but she keeps her own, because, alas! all are equally inconvenient. They are still *prisons*; but, at least in the one she now occupies, she is not tormented, as she was formerly, by the noise of the weavers established in the part allotted to the men, and by the bad language they use when they are taking their exercise in the prison yard.

I was anxious also to learn if the two prisoners had to struggle against annoying importunities. It is with joy and thankfulness that I have understood, that their religious convictions are respected, and that no effort is made to bring them back to the church of Rome. In short, M. le Commandeur, it seems to me, from all the information I have collected, that the two prisoners, in whom his Majesty is so much interested, as also all Protestant Europe, are treated by the governors, as well as by the subordinate officers of the two penitentiaries of Volterra and Lucca, with as much consideration and care as is compatible with the severity of the rules under which establishments of this kind are placed. I know it is easy to hide the real state of things from a man who only sees them in passing; and from a single visit I should have not ventured to have spoken so decidedly, had not the Madiai themselves borne testimony to the human manner in which they are treated. It is true, they are considered as convicts of a peculiar kind, but they have made themselves loved and even respected, by all who know them. "We know well," said a subordinate officer, "we know well that it is not for such people that prisons are built." I have also the testimony of the respected Mr. C., the most devoted and tender friend of the Madiai, who never misses an opportunity of visiting them; he told me, that he is ready to state, that the prisoners are treated with all the humanity their position will admit of, agreeably with the penal laws of Tuscany.

I bless God that it should be thus, and I think it my duty to acknowledge in this unhappy affair, which has been such a scandal to the Government of the Grand Duke, that it has not sought by odious severities to aggrevate the sufferings of the Madiai.

Such as it is, their lot is but too deplorable. To one in the full enjoyment of liberty, it is difficult to form just ideas of the misery of a prison, even the best of prisons. How hard must it be to be torn from liberty, from friends, from home, from all that forms the happiness of life, and to be confined for long years in a narrow, dark cell, where the sky cannot even be seen; and, above all, how hard to be confounded by an infamous condemnation with malefactors. The blow which has struck the Madiai is the more terrible, as they enjoyed all that domestic happiness which mutual affection, and a moderate independence, acquired by savings from the earings of both of them, could give To be prevented, too, from helping to aid each other bear this heavy burden, is to them a greater trial than all the privations and all the miseries to which those condemned to the discipline of a prison must endure.

But, as I said before, so much unmerited suffering only serves to show the power of Christianity, when it is deeply rooted in the heart I have found faith, hope, and charity in Madiai's cell. I went to take them consolation, but it was they who edified and comforted me; it was they who, in exchange for a few words of comfort and peace, have given me an example which, please God, shall not be lost, either to my ministration or to myself. I found Francesco Madiai at Volterra, confined to his bed, very weak, and fearfully thin; but it would be in vain for me to attempt to tell you. M. le Commandeur, how much of peace, serenity, and love there is in *all* his words; nothing of that feverish excitement which characterises fanatism; all was calm, all was simple, all was true. The faith of Madiai is that of a simple little child. As I gave him the kind and affectionate wishes and salutations of his friends at Florence. "And I also," said he, "have felt the happiness of praying that this Christmas-day, when a Saviour was born, may be to all of them a day of blessing and grace. And I pray not only for my friends, I pray for all; for those who have injured me; for my enemies, if I have any, that God may bless them also, for by the power of grace on my heart I have no painful feeling against any one; and whilst he thus spoke the tear glistened in his eyes, and rolled down his hollow cheeks. Then he told me how his convictions, which have since become so firm, were first formed; how, for the last twelve years, he fed upon the Bible, and found in it all his heart had longed for. He was thus led to speak to me with the most touching affection of his wife, and the blessed influence she had exercised upon his religious principles. "When you see her," added he, "tell her I still love her, and that I never forget her at the throne of grace; but that I cannot write to her because my head is so feeble, and my hand so trembling. Besides, I try to die to the world, and to dwell as little as possible on the earthly happiness we enjoyed together; and I cannot look on those days without rending my heart; and if I dwelt too long on the past, I might be tempted to murmur, and should lose that peace which is my soul delight in prison. Tell her I have left her in the hands of our heavenly Father; tell her to think of those words of our Saviour, Luke xviii. 29, 30, 'And he said unto them, Verily I say unto you, there is no man that hath left houses, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting.'" Again he said, "Do not think that I am weary, or that the days appear long to me in this prison. It is true that I can scarcely read, because my head is so weak; but I still have the privilege of prayer, and exercise it continually. But Jesus is with me, and I feel nearer to Him than when I had my liberty. He keeps me here from many temptations, to which I might otherwise be exposed. The flesh is weak, but He does not leave me to myself; my very imprisonment is thus an additional blessing and favour.

Francesco Madiai has certainly not lost all hope of regaining his liberty. He knows that an act of clemency may change his fate; but he says, "Father, let thy will and not mine be done." He seemed to me much less taken up with the thoughts of obtaining his liberty, than with the idea of being sheltered from the temptations incident to life. I found him deeply impressed with feelings of gratitude and regard for the turnkeys of the prison. Whilst we were reading Psalm xlii. he begged me to lower my voice, so as to give no occasion of finding fault. He begged the inspector's pardon for occupying so much of his time whilst attending during my visit. He thanked the physician with an overflowing heart for all the care he lavished on him, promising to follow his prescriptions, and expressing a hope that God would restore his health.

As I was about to leave him, his affection for his wife was shown in his last words, "Do not let her know how very weak I am, but try and console her."

What I saw and heard at Lucca equally edified me. The character of Rosa is naturally more energetic and more excitable than that of her husband. She herself admits it is with difficulty she can subdue her heart, and help rebelling against the gross injustice done them; and yet, as if to show that the husband and wife were both animated by the same spirit, her words were—"that she also felt a desire to pray not only for her friends but also for her enemies, for all of whom she thought she might with reason complain, and particularly of the servant girl, who betrayed them. She, too, has an immortal soul, which nothing but the Saviour's blood can redeem. May God enlighten them, may God pardon them, as I have need to be pardoned myself."

I was profoundly touched with the sincere humility with which she acknowledged her weaknesses. "Who are we," she said, that "we should be deemed worthy to suffer such things from love to Christ, and to bear His shame! Poor sinful worms, we are nothing, absolutely nothing! Since He has conferred this honour upon us, and given us this grace, ought we not continually, on bended knees, to praise and bless Him? Alas! I cannot always do so. I cannot reconcile myself to this prison, and I sometimes bitterly regret all I have lost." I then tried to comfort her by telling her that the greatest saints, the Apostles even, had had their moments of weakness; that God permits it should be so, in order to humble us, and to teach us a salutary mistrust of ourselves. But the Lord Jesus says to all His true servants, "Fear not, my grace is sufficient." "Ah, yes," she rejoined, "I feel it; and if, by recanting, I could obtain my liberty and the possession of all that once belonged to me, I would rather die in this prison. I am naturally of a proud spirit, and when I reflect that we have done no wrong, and think of the interest which our condemnation has excited, of the many petitions on our behalf which have been laid in vain at the feet of the Grand Duke, I can scarcely refrain my indignation." "You no doubt know," I then said to her, "what we must do, to shake off these feelings of hatred and other evil sentiments which are so apt to rise in our hearts. Pray for your sovereign; he has an important and difficult task to fulfil; it is not an easy matter for the great of the earth to do good; more than others they need that prayer should ascend to the Almighty for them." "Ah," said she, with a vivacity which came from her heart, "do not think that I have the slightest feeling against the Grand Duke. I would lay down my life for him. But there are moments when I could wish to unburden my heart before him, and let him judge of the injustice of which we are the victims."

This strong and generous heart is still more alive to kindnesses than to injuries. With tears in her eyes, and with accents of the deepest gratitude, Rosa Madiai told me of all that Mr C., had done for her and for her husband; the condition of the latter incessantly occupied her thoughts. "I am too much favoured," she said to me; "I may see my friends four times a month, whilst poor Francesco is allowed to see Mr. C. only once in the same time. Ah I strive, if you please, that these favours may be equally divided between us; or, if there be a difference, that my husband may have the preference."

She has not attained that entire deadness to the world and self-renunciation which struck me so forcibly in Francesco. Human nature in her has more to be subdued; but in these conflicts and this anguish it is easy to see that her soul is given to Jesus Christ. The heart of Rosa Madiai naturally leans towards those who suffer; and amongst the friends she has left at Florence, those whom she wishes to see again, those whom she is most anxious to hear about, are those who are the most tried by afflictions.

I must not forget to say, that the health of Rosa Madiai appears to have improved lately; she is, however, weak, and at times suffers violent pains in her head.

When I ponder in my mind what I have seen and heard at Volterra and Lucca, and would secure to myself, and to those to whom I preach the Word of God, their salutary influence, it seems to me that I cannot better convey, in a few words, the impression I received, than by accommodating the language of St. Paul—"I would to God, that not only I, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as these two prisoners are, except their bonds." Nothing can be more calculated than their example to persuade every one to become a Christian.

It would have been very gratifying to me to have given them all the consolations of religion, and especially to have celebrated with them the Lord's Supper. I knew that they wished to approach the Lord's table, and certainly nothing would have contributed more to increase the peace which they enjoy; but I had to remember the orders given to the governors of the penitentiaries, and I was on my guard not to do anything that might compromise them, or the subordinates, who had received me with so much good-will, and whose humanity softened so much the lot of the Madiai. But I hope, M. le Commandeur, that, thanks to your intervention, I shall be allowed to visit them again, and administer the Lord's supper. The Grand Ducal Government will surely not reject so reasonable a request. In granting this favour, which I beg you to solicit earnestly, it would show to Europe that if it were necessary to suppress with severity all attempts at proselytism, it was not wished to stifle liberty of conscience. It is superfluous to add, that I should consider this as a favour done to myself.

There is no country where, through the imperfection of human institutions, the civil law may not occasionally strike those whose only crime is obedience to God, and the dictates of their own consciences. But then it belongs to the clemency of the sovereign to repair this error. And when can that most graceful prerogative of the crown, the right of showing mercy, be better exercised, than in favour of those who suffer for a principle? In our days, conscientious and faithful men are, alas! too rare for the necessity of treating them with gentleness and respect not to be felt even by those who entertain opposite opinions. Let us hope, M. le Commandeur, that justice once satisfied, and it ought to be satisfied now, clemency will be exercised. It is impossible that so many steps should be taken—so many requests be made from high quarters—and, above all, so many prayers be addressed to heaven in favour of the Madiai, and all in vain.

The constant interest you have shown in the case of the Madiai since the commencement of the affair—an interest which has been manifested by active and persevering intervention on their behalf—assures me that you will receive this report with indulgence, and pardon its length.—*Ibid.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—APRIL 8.

—— On the 27th of March in a violent gale, three vessels belonging to London were lost on the Madras beach; also a Portuguese brig. Two-thirds of the crews were lost. The following is from the Master Attendant's account:—"At about 8-30 the good Ship *Lutchmi* parted from both her anchors and drove

about 100 yards North of Clive's battery. She hung broadside on some time on the outer ridge, when the surf threw her stern on to the shore, and it was discovered when the moon rose that her crew were clinging to the Mizen rigging whence their shouts were occasionally heard and responded to by blue lights. At low water about 1 A. M. the Divers, Catamaran men and Boatmen, made most resolute efforts to board her, first by Catamaran and then with a coir rope: they failed repeatedly, but encouraged by the boat Overseer, happily at 2-30 A. M. they succeeded, and persevering in their endeavors to the admiration of every beholder, these intrepid fellows braved every obstacle, and between that time and 5 A. M., they succeeded in landing without the least injury, every officer and man, one at a time 16 in number—wading and daring off in a most determined manner to assist the crew—including two young lads who with several others could not swim. Life buoys were also repeatedly taken off and were of essential service. About this time shouts had distinctly been heard from the wreck of the *Serampore*, and although it lay in the outer surf yet the catamaran men one and all declared that if any living soul was left on the wreck, they would ensure the rescue. And most gallantly they redeemed their pledge, as before the Master Attendant's boat could reach the *Serampore* 6 A. M., they had taken off all the surviving crew, seven seamen, but as one dead body was observed of a man who had been apparently crushed to death, the Master Attendant offered them a further reward to bring it on shore."

—— A Correspondent thus writes to the *Madras Christian Herald*:—"What am I doing for the spiritual benefit of my fellow creatures?" is, I am sure, the question which the true Christian often puts to himself when listening to a heart-stirring discourse, or when reading a subject which is calculated to make a like impression. Now in the course of my reading I am often brought to a stop when I find how the good of the people is sought by the piously disposed in England, while nothing of a like kind is being done, to my knowledge, *voluntarily* in this the land of my birth. And then I cannot but say to myself,—"might not our Ministers set about such a work by bringing together, from among their hearers, those who would feel it a privilege to be associated with them in so very desirable an office as that of being employed to communicate to the poor and the ignorant, in their own more immediate neighbourhood, the unsearchable riches of Christ?" One must admit that to engage in such a work will not be at all times most agreeable to one's feelings, but is this a sufficient reason to deter an individual, and he a professed follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, altogether from doing what his own conscience must tell him is his positive duty? 2 Cor. v. 14, 15. However encouragement is needed it cannot but be allowed, therefore I say, supposing a Minister should give an invitation to those in his congregation who would like to be so engaged to meet him for the purpose,—instructing them from time to time as to *what they are to do, how to do it, and what to expect in the doing of it*; also occasionally accompanying one or another in the good work, and so urging them on both by precept as well as by example, there is no doubt but that a blessing will attend one and all so associated."

—— The English correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* mentions a visit paid by a diver to the Steamer *Victoria*, lost lately off Howth:—"His narrative is unutterably terrible. When he reached the deck of the "*Victoria*" and began to descend into the cabins, he fancied he was in an exhibition of wax-works. The dead men were in feature and attitude, as though they lived. In the Cabin were 18 to 20 Corpses sitting at table and grouped about the apartment, and their looks fixed gestures and expression, were so life-like and real, that their awe-struck intruder almost listened for the sound of their voices, and watched in alarm for the movement of their bodies. They had sunk to the depth of the ocean, unconscious of their instantaneous fate, while the laugh was ringing, the conversation and the meal were unfinished. Hence beneath the "great waters" they retain the posture, the smiles, the cast of feature in which they perished. Among the curious and the shocking spectacles concealed in this world, is there one more singular or more dreadful than that cabin-full of dead men sitting, and lounging in all the horror of mock animation, and the colours of health upon their faces?"

—— The fare for first-class passengers by Railway, from Bombay to Tannah, is fixed at Rs. 2-10; for second-class, at Rs. 1-1-6; for third-class, at As. 5-3.

—— The *Delhi Gazette* "learns from Cabul that Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Suze-i-Pool in Toorkistan, had been brought to Cabul as a state prisoner. He was at first cruelly blinded, but shortly after was put to death.

"Dost Mahomed issued orders for a levy of 4000 foot, 4000 horse, and 4000 Jazarurchees, to be despatched for the protection and extension of his new acquisitions in Turkistan.

"Zafeer Khan Koort has been sent by the Dost on an embassy to the Candahar Chief, on the receipt of news that some Persian troops had reached Herat.

"Word had also reached via Herat, that the King of Persia had again been wounded on the left foot, by an assassin, who, when seized, confessed that he had been hired by an influential man, whose name he refused to reveal."

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—We are indebted to a friend for the following piece of important news:—"A Passenger on board the *Victoria* informs me just before he left Malta in the P. and O. Company's Steamer, a fast steamer from Constantinople came in with the intelligence that War had been declared by Russia with Turkey, and the whole of the British fleet immediately left for the Dardanelles. It is expected France will join England to prevent the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, and if this prove the case, a European War may be expected, for Austria, it is supposed, will side with Russia. You may rely on the correctness of this information, the gentleman from whom I got it saw the British fleet leave the harbour of Malta in haste."

—— It has been ascertained that 200,000 persons daily arrive at and quit London by rail. The North Western Company run 300 trains per day, and employ 11,000 servants.

SATURDAY,—APRIL 9.

—— The following is from the *Sindian*:—"A Mekran boat from Guadar the 29th ultimo, brings intelligence that the Indigo pilfered from a British vessel that had been wrecked at Sore Koriat on the opposite coast of Muskat had been recovered by our political in the Persian Gulf, and was at the time the subject of investigation. We also hear that a force of ten thousand Wahabis, and more had arrived at Oman. They demanded the whole of the territory lately under the government of Syud Hamood besides an indemnity of half a lakh of *reals*. Syud Toon, a son of the Imam of Muskat upon hearing this had left Muskat with a force for Oman to arrest the progress of the invaders."

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says:—"It is impossible for the meanest observer of events in this country not to notice the abject state of Turkey at present; every day brings fresh humiliations and concessions. Can any country exist under the name and character of an Empire, or a nation, who acknowledges itself powerless to protect the lives and properties of its own subjects. Smyrna, the noblest sea port in the Levant, or perhaps in the world, next to Constantinople, with a population of about 300,000, is at this moment in a state of seige, in the power of a despicable banditti of robbers, who, a short time ago, made a descent from their fastness on the town, and carried off the clerk of a rich merchant to their mountains, threatening his life if not quickly released by an exorbitant ransom; the Turkish authorities at head-quarters were implored for assistance, they were unable to grant it, and the ransom was paid as the price of liberty and life. Nor is this the first instance of this new mode of levying taxes in the Turkish fashion, and surely it will not be the last. Does this call for interference from every civilized community? Would it not be better if the Sultan (finding his feebleness increasing every day) were to descend at once from his Golden Horn and shift himself, his court, and seraglio, to Bagdad, or somewhere amongst the Ichthyophagi on the Erythean sea, than be thus struggling to retain an empty state, a title without rank, and a sovereignty without power."

—— Fifteen miles of the Egyptian railway are already laid down, on the Alexandrian terminus.

MONDAY APRIL 11.

—— Writing about 'Our rail,' the *Friend of India* says:—"Despite many obstacles, some of the smallest of which are the deficiency of labour during the last twelve months, the nature of a country which may be described as a continuous chain of tanks and creeks, and the occasional deficiencies of the instruments employed, we are enabled to assert unconditionally, that the First Section will be open. and in full operation by the cold weather of 1854. This first section from Howrah to the Collieries at Raneegunge, a distance of 121 miles, runs by Serampore, Chandernagore, Hooghly, Pundooah, and Burdwan, and at the 121st mile is connected with the Grand Trunk by a branch road. Old Indian residents, whose ideas of a Rail are as indistinct, as ideas derived solely from books generally are, will not, however, be compelled to postpone so long their desire for 'a ride on the Rail.' Fifteen miles of the permanent way have been already completed, and by the cold weather of the present year, the first twenty-five miles from Howrah to Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah, Hooghly, and Bandel will be opened for passengers. Five passenger Engineers, and five goods Engines have been ordered from England, and some of them are on their way out, together with the iron work for carriages, vans and trucks, all which it is intended to put together in Calcutta." £9,000 a mile, are allowed for the entire cost, for the first section.

The *Friend* learns from the *Englishman* "That the preparations in England for the completion of the Electric Telegraph are advancing rapidly. The party for Madras, consisting of eight men with 140 miles of Gutta Percha wire, were to sail on the 11th of last month, while 350 miles are on their way to Calcutta, and 210 more to Bombay. Three thousand screw pins are also on their way, and the remainder of the contracts will, it is expected, be completed in about two months, when Dr. O'Shaughnessy will start for Calcutta via Bombay. The greatest credit is due to Dr. O'Shaughnessy for his active zeal, which seems to have completely overcome even official inertia."

—— The *Madras United Service Gazette* informs us on the authority of the *Moniteur Official* of Pondicherry, that Dr. Boileau of the Mauritius has really discovered a specific for the cure of leprosy. A plant known in America as the *Cinchinchully* was said to be highly efficacious in the cure of this dreadful disease, and Dr. Boileau after ascertaining that the plant was identical with the *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* of botany, essayed its virtues upon twelve lepers. They are all said to be in a fair way of recovery and M. Lepine, Marine Apothecary to the Government of Pondicherry is actively prosecuting the investigation.

—— In the columns of a contemporary, we find the following from *Blackwood's Magazine* on the Polka:—"View it philosophycally, and you find it to be neither more or less than the nuptial dance of Bacchus and Ariadne. Our mothers or grandmothers were staggered, and some of them shocked, at the introduction of the ballet in the opera-houses. What would they say now, could they see one of their female descendants absolutely in the embrace of some hairy animal, fronting him, linked to him, drawn to him, her head reclining on his shoulder, and he perusing her charms, executing the most ungraceful of all possible movements, at the will of a notorious Tomnoddy? No doubt everything is innocent, and the whole dance is conducted, on one side at least, with perfect purity of idea. But, somehow or other, these grapplings, squeezings, and approximations look rather odd in the eyes of the unprejudiced spectator; and we, who have seen the feats of Egyptian Almas almost surpassed in British ball-rooms, may be pardoned for expressing our conviction that a little, nay, a good deal, more of feminine reserve than is presently practised would be vastly advantageous to the young ladies who resort to those haunts which they have been taught to consider as the matrimonial bazaar."

—— The following is from the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—"The Electric Telegraph report of last night gives the following news from Burmah, per Steamer *Fire Queen*:—

"'The force under Sir J. Cheape carried Aga-Mea-Toon's position on the east bank of the Tantalong Creek at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst, and two hours afterwards was in possession of his stronghold Kyang Kazeen on the opposite bank. Lieut. Fytche joined Sir J. Cheape an hour after the place had been taken, and Capt. Tarleton, as soon as the stakes and trees with which the Creek has been blocked up could be cleared away. Sir J. Cheape was about to return to Prome. The sick and wounded had been sent to Rangoon. Aga-Mea-Toon's escape to the north had been prevented by the gun boats and steamers; he had, however, got off in a S. Easterly direction with only 100 men, Capt. Fytche had gone in pursuit with every prospects of catching Mea-Toon. The enemy had suffered very severely on the 19th and previous days. The *Tenasserim* S V was at Rangoon and supposed to be under orders for Calcutta. The *Winchester* was to be relieved and to proceed to Madras and Trincomalee. The Admiral, Commodore, and Capt. Phayre had left for Henday to receive the Ava Commissioners, who were expected on the 21st instant'"

"We regret to find that the brigand chief Mea-Toon was not driven from his strong-hold without very severe loss on our side. Four officers killed and eleven wounded, and seventy-eight men killed or wounded! The officers killed are Lieutenant Cockburn, 18th Royal Irish; Lieutenant Taylor, 6th Madras N. I., doing duty with H. M.'s 51st; Ensign Boileau, 67th B. N. I.; and the Serjeant Major of the Seikh Regiment."

"The following is an extract from a private letter dated.

"'*Rangoon 23rd March*, 1853.—Capt Phayre left a few days ago for Prome, calling for the Commodore at Donabew, to meet the deputies from Ava on the 25th instant. I hope matters will then be settled, and I think it very probable from the distressed state of affairs at the capital, where the people are nearly starving. Rice is being sold at 30 Rs. per basket, and a slice of melon for 1 rupee. The man now in power is disposed for peace, and he shows his sense. General Steel is at Tonghoo, which is described as a fine extensive place, but considered unhealthy in the rains. It is to be seen whether we retain it or not. It is a post of advantage, and only twenty-two marches from Ava. Shewygeen is much liked by our troops. The scenery there is beautiful.

—— The *Devonshire* was also injured in the late blow at Madras, and is to go to Calcutta for repairs. —The new P. and O. Steamer Madras is to carry the mail from Calcutta to Suez, 6th of this month.—

The *Madras Athenæum* says:—"We have received

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news from Australia by the ship *Mary Harrison*, which anchored in the Madras Roads the other day from Port Phillip. In that port alone there were lying 150 fine ships filled, or with cargo engaged, and only detained on account of the impossibility of getting "hands." The crews of nearly all vessels arriving in that and other Australian Ports, systematically deserted to the diggings as soon after the vessel's arrival, as they could get an opportunity. And it was feared that the evil would still continue and increase, and it was found impossible to detain the men by any means short of actual incarceration. The whole of the news received may be comprised in a very few words—increasing high rates for provisions and necessaries of every sort, and increase in the rate of wages for labour. Fowls were selling at Port Phillip at the average rate of five guineas per dozen :—a good coat at from 18 to 25 guineas ;—and the rent of two small rooms was 2 guineas per week."

THURSDAY,—APRIL 12.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says :—"From a letter from Constantinople, dated Jan. 26th, 1853, we are gratified to learn that there are in the Turkish Empire, twenty churches of native Evangelical Protestants of which three-fourths are Armenian Christians. At Earlab near Aleppo there are 800 Protestant Armenians, the largest number in any one place. The Protestant Evangelical community is allowed to organize civilly in new places, whenever there are five or six persons ready to declare themselves Protestants, and usually these Protestant churches are formed after the declaration, though in some instances it is done before the declaration. There are about 3,000 organized Protestants in the Turkish Empire, and if the labourers were not so few, the number, humbly speaking, would be tripled in a year. Many of the evangelical Protestant Armenians are engaged in preaching the Gospel to their countrymen. 'The Turks,' says the writer of the letter 'in general are very tolerant towards Protestants.'

"The American Missionaries have printed 2,000 copies of a Reference Testament and two editions equal to 8,000 copies of a Reference Testament in Modern Armenian, and in a few months will come out a Reference Armenian Bible."

—— It is said that gold has been found within twenty miles of Shewygeen, Burmah.

—— The *Bombay Times* says that letters were received by the last Overland, intimating that Lord Falkland is to be continued for another year as Governor of Bombay.

—— The two extracts subjoined are from the *Athenæum* :—"From Pondicherry, the tidings are as tragic as our experience at Madras. The storm there commenced about 10 A. M. of the 27th ; the wind from N. N. E. Six French vessels lying there, the *Florine, Semillante, Rama, Marius, Hortensia, and Hercule*, got under weigh at 11 o'clock, but no sooner had they made sail, than the wind shifted to the Eastward, blowing in heavy gusts, and the sea became tremendous ; so that being unable to get away from the lee shore, they all grounded during the night, between Cuddalore and Porto Novo, and sad to say were broken up, with the loss of many lives. Detailed accounts are yet wanting, but the above is the melancholy fact ; nor were these six the only wrecks, for it appears that the *Buccaneer* and a native Brig likewise went ashore."

"The havoc made by the last gale is most painful to witness, nearly the whole of the country from Tranquebar by Myaveram, Negapatam, Combaconum, and Tanjore, on to Trichinopoly presents one continued wreck of property, grain, houses and topes. The rivers have been fuller than in the heaviest freshes of the N. E. monsoon, and many breaches have occurred, sweeping away in the waters what the winds had spared. Grain uncut has been destroyed, and large quantities, which were stored in the threshing floors, clean washed away. Much seed grain had perished, and further loss to the people has happened, from the destruction of trees just coming into bearing : cocoanut trees in particular have been laid low by hundreds, and the destruction of huts and houses is incalculable. Altogether the distress of the people is very great, and the 'Garden of India,' Tanjore, has been changed in a day from the most abundant promise, to a state of almost general wreck. Public works have shared in the universal destruction, but as yet no certain estimate has been made of the losses to which the people have been subjected. The high roads are described as impassable, and the magnificent avenues which have been reared with such care for years, are all down, only here and there a tree standing bereft of all its branches, the rest irrecoverably smashed."

—— The following appears in the *Telegraph and Courier* :—"Owing to some two or three Bank of Bombay notes, now in circulation, having on Friday and Saturday last been discovered to be forgeries, a complete panic seems to have seized all the Marwarries, and Bannian merchants in this town. On Saturday and yesterday the Bank was in a state of siege from the number of Natives who wished to turn their paper into gold. Some eight or nine lacks of rupees were paid away in hard cash on Saturday, and as much more yesterday, nor was it until the closing hour, four o'clock, that the Bank people could get a moment respite from their labours. It is to be hoped that this most childish fright will cease for although there happens to be plenty of money in the treasury, a panic like this must cause a great hinderance to business."

—— The Maine Law. Under this head a contemporary says :—"In a file of American newspapers for January last, we find the following singular advertisement :—

TAKE NOTICE.

The undersigned gives warning that any person, who may hereafter sell him wine or spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind, will be prosecuted according to Law.

(Signed) JOHN CORRIE.

Portland Maine, Jan. 1st, 1853.

This of course is the result of an appeal from John Corrie drunk to John Corrie sober. We should say that Mr. Corrie, after a most religious observance of the festival of seeing the old year out and the new year in, woke up next morning with a headache and formed good resolutions, suited to New Year's Day. It was the headache that made him resolve to 'split upon' the first tavern keeper who should tempt him to take a cheerful glass.

"The advertisement seems a very odd one, but it only indicates the practical operation of the 'Maine Law,' a law by which the very possession, not to say the sale of any intoxicating drink, is rendered penal. And as every drunkard is liable like John Corrie to the fits of remorse, wherein he delights to form virtuous resolutions, the wine merchant's trade in the state of Maine must be a very hazardous one.'

WEDNESDAY,—APRIL 13.

—— Saturday is to be observed as a holiday in Bombay, in honor of the opening of the Railway. It appears by the advertisements, that the fixed rate of speed is to be fifteen miles an hour, which is certainly not railway speed. The twenty miles should be run in half an hour ; then the natives would appreciate perhaps the object of the enormous outlay that has been made. It is well however that a regard for safety should predonimate. The *Bombay Times* says that a hotel of vast dimensions is to be constructed immediately at Tanna.

—— At the commencement of this year, there were in Great Britain, miles of completed railway, 6,876 ; in Germany, 5,340 ; in France, 1,881 ; in Belgium, 522 ; in Russia, 422 ; in Italy, 170 ; in Sweden, 75 ; in Spain, 60 ; in India, 30 ; in South America, 30 ; in Panama, 22 ; in Cuba, 359 ; in the British Provinces of America, 173 ; in the United States, 13,536. In all 29,496 miles. The railway between Portland, Maine, and Montreal, Canada, is to be finishsd in June of this year.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

—— A mass of gold, weighing 120 lbs., being the largest era discovered, has been found in Australia. The *Geelong Advertiser* announces the discovery, which was made by a party of four, the Editor remarks :—"The value of such a mass of gold is incalculable—for it is unique—the last and greatest wonder of the world. The news from the western diggings generally is exceedingly favourable. A new life seems to have been infused into operations, and at the time when our informant left, the Commissioner's tent was crowded with persons depositing gold too late however for the present week's escort. The Mammoth mass will be brought down it is supposed by next Tuesday's escort, and already there is a talk of getting up a triumphal arch, or something of that sort to celebrate the event. Canadian gully, where the gold was found, is situate about four miles north-west from Buninyong, about two miles on this side of Ballarat."

—— The *Record* says :—"We very much regret to receive, from an undoubted source, the following distressing intelligence of the predominate influence of the Popish power in France. The information is :—'I continue to receive intelligence of Protestant chapels closed, and congregations dispersed in France, by order of the Prefect and Magistrate,' There seems to be the most ample room for petitions to our Queen, or her Minister, from the true Protestant population of this country, praying their interposition with the French Government, to put a stop to these illegal and bigoted proceedings."

—— The H. C.'s steamer *Semiramis* arrived here yesterday. She goes into dock.

—— It is stated that Mr. Luard, Collector of Tanna, has been suspended. We believe that he is making a tour to Cambay, on duty ; and that his suspension will only take effect on his return.

—— The *Strait's Times* says :—"By the Dutch steamer *Batavia*, which arrived here on the 15th instant, from Batavia the 12th we have advices and journals to the latter date. The Netherlands Indian Government has entered into a contract with the Steam Navigation Company at Batavia for a mid-monthly mail between Batavia and Singapore, in connexion with the new mail arrangements of the P. and O. Company, for the sum of Java Rs. 6,000 monthly, to be augmented to rupees 10,000 monthly should the steamer make two trips, or fortnightly. The steamer *Java*, belonging to the merchants association, will commence the contract next month, so that a regular fortnightly steam communication will thus be established between British and Netherlands India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1853.

Mr. S. St. Gordon, 3rd Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, for one month, to visit Mahableshwur.

Bombay Castle, 11th April, 1853.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to act as Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1853.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie assumed charge of his duties as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona on the 13th ultimo, and of the Districts of Havallee and Mawul on the 19 h idem.

The leave of absence granted on the 5th ultimo to Lieut. R. Cowpar, Deputy Collector of Larkhana, has been cancelled, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1853.

Mr. H. B. Boswell Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kandeish, has been placed in charge of the Talookas of Sammi Nusseerabad, and Errondole.

Lieutenant J. E. Westropp to be Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department in the Tanna Collectorate, from the 1st March 1853

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 29th ultimo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr E W. Ravenscroft, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence to visit the Presidency, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1853.

Mr. G. J. Blane, Military Accountant and Deputy Accountant General, has been allowed an extension, for seven days, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 16th February last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1853.

Mr. E. M. Stuart to act as Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during the absence on leave of Mr. John Warden.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1853.

Captain C. F. Grant, Acting Superintendent of Police at Kaira, and Acting Commandant of the Guzerat Police Corps, assumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1853.

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted on the 2nd ultimo to Mr. J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is extended to the 1st June next.

Mr. E M Stuart, Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, assumed charge of his duties on the 12th instant.

Mr. T. Weeding, Assistant Magistrate, and Rao Bahadoor Balajee Khrishna, Deputy Magistrate of Kandeish, have been examined in the Regulations, and found competent to transact public business.

Lieutenant J. H. Champion, Lieutenant of Police in Scinde, officiated as Captain of Police in Scinde, from the 6th December 1852 to the 15th March 1853.

The leave of absence granted on the 23rd ultimo to Lieutenant J. H. Champion, Officiating Captain of Police in Scinde, is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed leave, on Medical certificate, for one month from the 16th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted on the 5th ultimo to Captain S. Whitehill, Superintendent of Police at Shikapoor, is to have effect from the 15th instead of the 10th ultimo.

Captain J. Close and Lieutenant F. G. Newnham, respectively 2nd and 3rd in command of the Kandeish Bheel Corps, have been appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police in that Zillah.

Rao Bahadoor Wittul Row Narrayen, Deputy Magistrate of Dharwar, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified to transact public business.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1853.

Mr. D. Davidson is appointed Post Master General.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1853.

Captain J. R. Wilson receives charge of the Post Office at Ellichpoor on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Parker, Post Master of Tanna, resumed charge of his Office on the 25th ultimo.

Lieutenant R. Laurie, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Post Office at Bhooj on the 3rd ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Mahabuleshwar, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Rivett, of a daughter. At Poona, on Sunday, the 10th April, the wife of Lieut. Horatio Gillmore, 78th Highlanders, of a son. At Belgaum on the 5th April, the wife of Captain Charles Hervey, 2nd European Light Infantry, of a son.

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